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Farmer**

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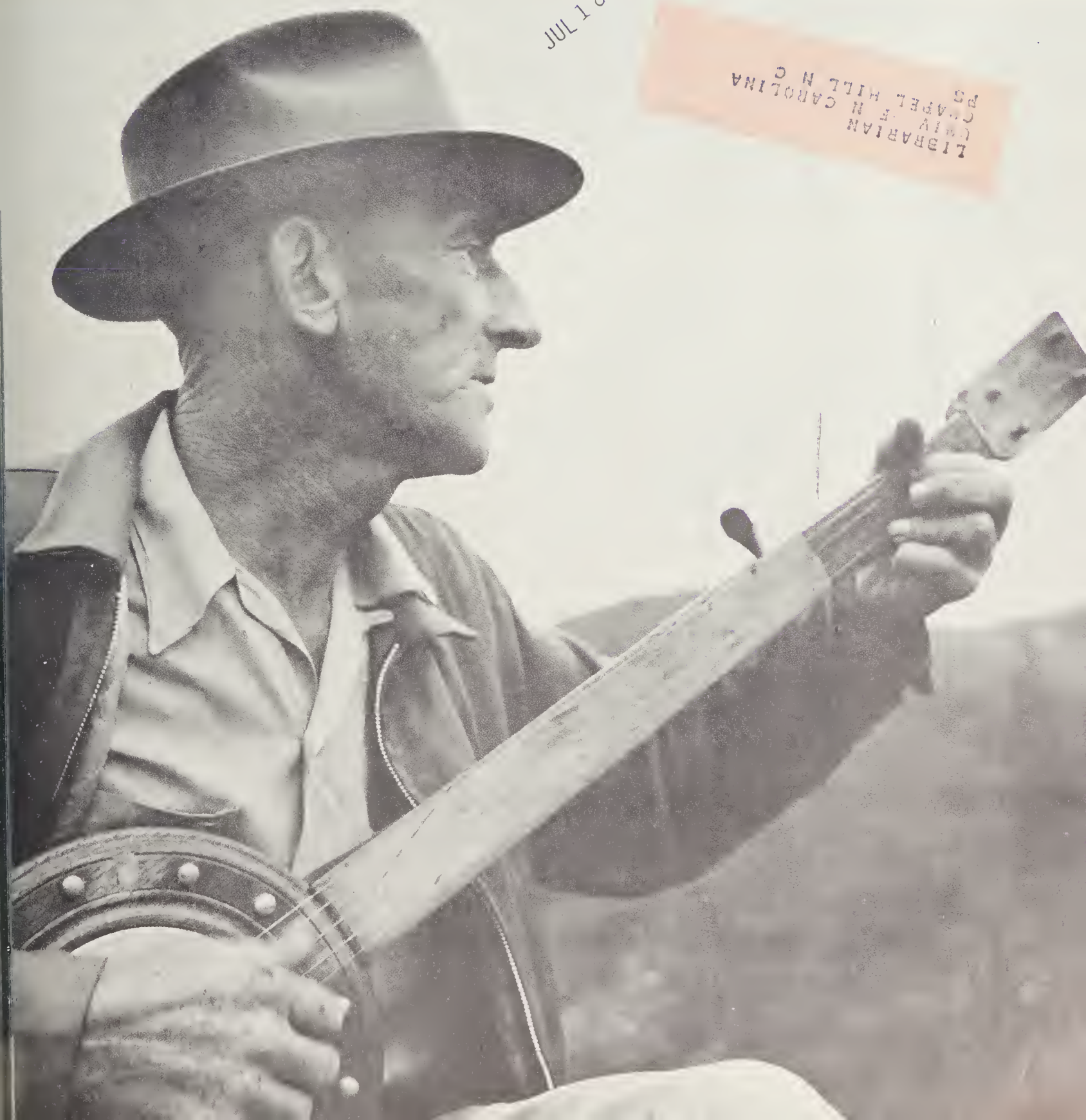
July, 1960

FIVE-STRING BANJO
and the music it was made for

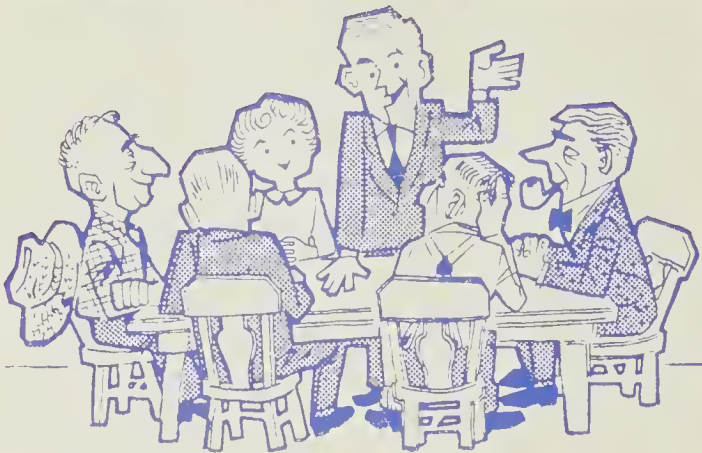
WATER
the end of our supply is in sight

JUL 18 1960

LIBRARIAN
CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL N C



The Formula Behind 25 Years of Steady Progress in U.S. Rural Electrification



Directors. Elected by Members. Run Co-op



Members Boss Directors



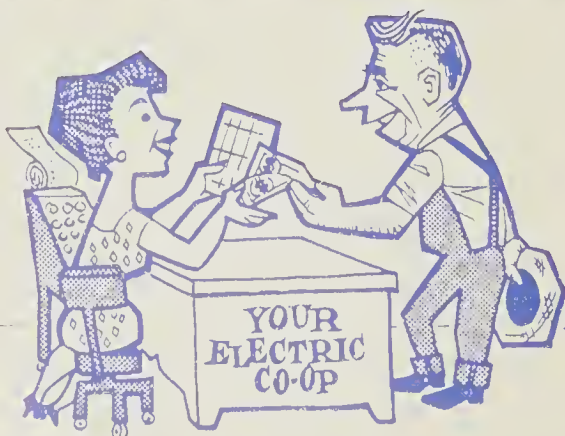
Directors Boss Manager



Co-op Goes to REA for Loan Money
Made Available by Congress



Loan Money Used to Build Lines
on Area Coverage Basis



Member Payments for Electric Service
Pay for Operation and Indebtedness



Loan Repaid with Interest

Record to Date: \$3.2 Billion invested-\$1.2 Billion
Returned in Principal and Interest

the Carolina Farmer

Vol. 15 July, 1960 No. 7

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J. C. BROWN, JR.
EDITOR

REBEKAH RIVERS, ASST. EDITOR; CHARLES
OVERMAN, ADV. & POWER USE DIRECTOR;
LYNN BRUNSON, EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

THE COVER—Frank Proffitt of Reese, in Watauga County, has an exceptional memory and feeling for the songs his father sang, and an unusual talent in making the five-string banjo. Both talents have excited collectors and performers of folk music. Frank Warner, one of America's foremost folk musicians, collected 119 songs from Proffitt. Warner calls the Proffitt banjo, "a museum piece of authentic Americana . . . and a darn good ringing instrument to be greatly prized by the best pickers." We write about Frank Proffitt's music on page 7.

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THE FRONT PORCH by J. C. Brown, Jr.



□ Most of us North Carolinians don't really know where our ancestors came from, and we don't seem to care quite as much as those to the immediate north and south. Still, it's a world where everybody worth counting has been catalogued on an IBM card, and nobody ever reaches for the "miscellaneous" file.

We usually say, "My people came from Ireland." On St. Patrick's Day, we wear a green tie and sing "When Irish Eyes are Smiling" in a strained brogue that sounds closer to the cotton field than the "Auld Sod." That's about as near as we ever get to the land of our ancestors.

I, For One, Feel that if we're going to claim Ireland, we ought to stay up on things over there. So, on page 23, we bring you the first of a series of articles that will enable you to speak with authority on Ireland.

Our Irish correspondent warns us that life moves at a leisurely pace there, so we can't promise a report every month; but before we're done, we hope to bring you a list of counties, and some characteristics of each, so that you may choose one for your ancestral home.

We May Lose Some Irishmen right here, but I might as well tell you that the adjective, *Irish*, is derisive, connoting

something smaller and less desirable than the standard.

I learned this in trying to find out the size of an "Irish acre," which our correspondent writes about. Mrs. Neal at the State Library couldn't find the term, but did discover this slander against us. Short of burning the books, I don't know that there's anything we can do about it, and I'm still trying to translate "Irish acres" into American acres.

One of Life's Imponderables is the spectacle of some municipalities ganging up with the power companies to kick the electric cooperatives out of newly-annexed areas. An incorporated city exists for the benefit of its citizens, and it escapes me how it benefits a citizen, new or old, to be sacrificed to the greed of the absentee-owned utility monopoly.

You, as a co-op member, should vigorously defend the business that served you first and when nobody else wanted you or the area where you live. It may not do any good to squawk, but it will serve notice that you're watching the scoundrels, and recognize them for what they are.

There aren't many organized defenders of consumers around; your cooperative is the most notable. Before many months have passed, the general public may have good reason to share your thankfulness for the alert presence of the electric membership corporations.

DEMOCRACY AT WORK

(Editor's note: Mary Lois Grady of Mount Olive, Route 4, was Tri-County EMC's finalist in the Carolina Farmer Silver Jubilee essay contest. Excerpts from her essay follow.)

DEMOCRACY dates back to ancient civilization where, several centuries before the coming of Christ, the Greeks found that their civilization prospered when each free citizen was admitted to a share in the government. This flaming torch of democracy, which was largely responsible for the independence of the United States, still lives today. One of the truest examples of democracy at work is my electric cooperative, Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation. . .



Mary Lois Grady and prize



Buttermolds

Can you help me locate some old-fashioned wooden butter molds?

Mary C. Hoffler
Enfield

Can anyone help Mrs. Hoffler? Send information to the Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, and we'll send it on to Mrs. Hoffler.

Anniversary Issue

The 25th Silver Jubilee Issue of the *Carolina Farmer* is an issue that will be preserved for future generations. Each article fills us with pleasure in reading and pride of accomplishments. It is beautiful with the Greenfield Lake cover.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Stevens
Council

Proud Father and Son

To say that you did a good job of the feature article on Hoyle, Jr., would be to put it lightly [CF, May]. The article was superb. Also, the full page allotted to my father, J. S. Broome, was a splendid tribute to him. I am sure that all his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren are just as appreciative as I am of this honor you have paid him. In his behalf, I must say that the tribute is well deserved. To be able to see, at his age, that his hard work and sacrifices are appreciated is the only reward that he would ask.

As for the article on Hoyle, Jr., it was especially well written, and showed that the author [Charles L. Overman] was a master at that type of writing. It may interest you to know that Hoyle, Jr., did get his scholarship to the special modern algebra class at Western Carolina College. He will spend most of the summer up there attending classes.

Your whole 25th Anniversary issue of the *Carolina Farmer* is very good. I especially like the story on Mr. Cunningham. It will be worth waiting for to read the remaining chapters on his interesting life.

H. S. Broome, Sr.
Autryville

Strange Weather

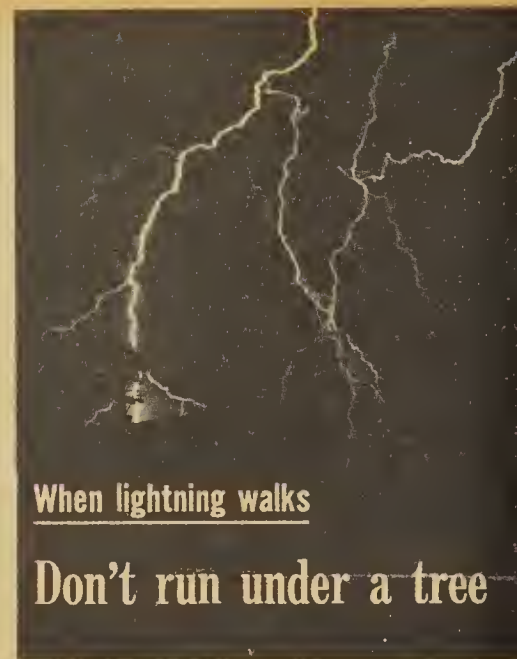
I wanted to tell you I got a kick out of your five-foot snow feature, [CF, April] especially the part about the coal drop that kicked out a line. I am currently working on a feature about a boat trailer factory in Northern Wisconsin. Thirteen years ago this same company started out by making snow plows and almost went broke for lack of snow. They switched to trailers after three nearly snowless years, and it's a good thing they did because there hasn't been a big snow year in that part of the state since.

Les Nelson, Editor
Wisconsin REA News

Oakland's History

Our Historical Society is planning to publish a history sometime in the not-too-distant future and we, of course, want to include a story about Oakland and its founder. Your article [CF, Jan., 1960] is very informative and the pictures are the best I've seen.

Wanda S. Campbell
Elizabethtown



When lightning walks

Don't run under a tree

□ Don't let anyone say that you don't have enough sense to come in out of the rain, especially when the rain is accompanied by lightning.

According to H. M. Ellis, who is in charge of engineering for the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, lightning is one of the chief causes of farm fires.

Farm homes and barns with the surrounding trees are often the tallest thing on the landscape. And farm fences have been known to conduct electricity for as far as two miles.

If you are caught in a field during a thunderstorm, Ellis warns against finding refuge under isolated trees, near wire fences, on hilltops, in large open spaces or in small sheds and shelters in exposed locations.

Instead, seek shelter in a cave, depression in the ground, a valley, the foot of a steep or overhanging cliff, or a dense woods, but not under a real tall tree.

When a choice of shelters is available always choose the building protected by lightning rods or a metal frame. And always pick a large building in preference to a smaller one.

Automobiles are one of the safest places possible during an electrical storm.

Since fences are such good conductors of electricity, Ellis suggests that farmers ground all wire fences. Connect grounding rods with each lateral wire of the fence and then extend the rods into the ground for at least three feet.

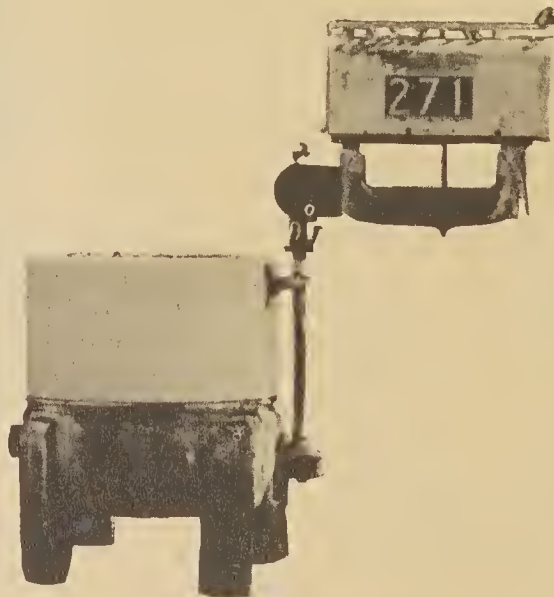
Special precaution should be taken to ground fences joining buildings. The ground rod should be at the post nearest the building. If the building itself has ground, then the fence should be connected to it.

Progress - -

This solves the problem of what to do with the old wringer-washer when you install a new, automatic home laundry.

A member of Union Electric Membership Corporation, who lives near Indian Trail, put a mail box on the wringer, filled the tub with good top soil, and planted flowers in it. (The picture was made before the blooming season.)

Of course, if you're satisfied with your present mail box, you can trade the old machine in on a new one.



Hope for the future: our own power supply



□ In 1960, you and the other 190,000 members of North Carolina's 32 EMCs will use approximately 1 billion kilowatt-hours of power.

That's a lot of electricity.

But you are going to use far more than that in the future. You are doubling your use of power just about every five years. That means that in 1965 you will use approximately 1½ billion KWH; in 1970 you will use 3 billion KWH, etc.

Every time your EMC increases its capacity to serve you twice as much power, it must increase its capital investment by about one-half.

In other words, if your EMC has a \$3 million plant now, it will have to have a \$4½ million plant in 1965, a \$9 million plant in 1970, etc.

Thus, your never-ceasing demand for power poses two never-ceasing questions: Where is the power going to come from? And where is the additional capital for expanding your EMC's facilities going to come from?

Right now, the power is coming from

three basic sources. The 32 EMCs as a whole are generating about 1 per cent of their KWHs, purchasing 23 per cent of it wholesale from Kerr Dam, and purchasing about 76 per cent of it wholesale from the power companies—Nantahala, Duke, CP&L and VEPCO.

Are These Sources inexhaustible? The first source definitely is not. Only a minor portion of our power is generated (a very small part by two dams owned by French Broad and Blue Ridge EMCs, the remainder by diesel generating plants at Ocracoke and Cape Hatteras EMCs, where they can procure power no other way).

And neither is the second source. Kerr Dam has a total capacity of only 180,000 kilowatts—all of it already contracted.

The third source—the power companies—is probably inexhaustible, but there are some strings attached! So long as we are dependent upon these companies for the major portion of our power, we shall never achieve either economic independence or proper protection of our service territories.

And so a Fourth Source is being stud-

ied. Every year that passes—as our demand for power grows, and as our 32 systems expand more closely to one another—our ability to combine our efforts and build a common generating plant improves.

Who knows, perhaps in a few years we shall be able to "wcan" ourselves from the wholesale supply of the power companies and manufacture our own electricity requirements. That will be a glad day when it comes; meanwhile, you and your neighbors should bear this possibility in mind. It will not be realized without an arduous effort on your part.

And what about our never-ceasing need for more capital to expand our facilities? REA has provided this capital for 25 years—on terms that are liberal. We shall have no trouble if REA continues to exist and to carry out the great role assigned to it. But only the Congress—and you through your influence on how your congressmen and senators vote—can guarantee REA's continuation.

This too, in a most crucial election year, should be borne in mind by all who are members of EMCs and who wish them continued success in the future.

INDIAN TRAIL (Route 1) by J. H. Cunningham

It took courage and cow-trading to teach school at Wolf Creek

□ Since we will be hearing a lot about our public schools for the next while, I want to remind the older people of what we had back in the year 1913—also give the younger people an idea of the progress that has been made and still is being made.



Our Free Schools were just four months. In the mountains we had a split term. School always closed for two or three weeks to pull fodder, fodder being the principal roughage crop. Then school would close around Christmas. For the remaining part of the winter we cut stouts, cut wood, and hunted to our hearts' content if we wanted to hunt. I did, with the old muzzle-loading rifle,

shoot the head off a squirrel in the top of the highest tree.

After school had closed in 1912 my older brother, who was then a telegraph operator making the enormous salary of \$40 per month, wrote a letter to Daddy and told him if he could hire a teacher for two months he would be glad to pay one-third (\$10) of the monthly salary.

My uncle, A. L. Smiley, was employed to teach. He was considered one of the best. He taught us from creation up to, and including, the present time.

There were 16 pupils who attended, and all except one of us expected to teach next school term. I had finished the seventh grade when I was 13, but since I had no opportunity to go anywhere else, I just kept going in the seventh.

Fifteen of us took the examination for

teachers and 15 made second grade, which was all we could hope for on account of not having had teaching experience.

With my papers in my pocket I was ready for a place to teach. The next thing was to find a place. Swain County had a surplus.

A friend of mine was in the same situation—a good second-grade certificate and nowhere to use it. We decided if there was no place for teachers we would try the copper mines at Ducktown, Tenn.

When we left home we each had enough cash to buy a one-way ticket, and I had \$4.55 left. He had only \$4.50. We wanted an even start so I bought two cigars for the extra nickel. I was not accustomed to smoking cigars and I got

(Continued on page 11)

BRIEF

A summary of news
of significance to
electric consumers

High Interest Policy Cracks As Federal Discount Rate Drops

The Administration's high interest-tight money policy began to crack as the Federal Reserve Board authorized a cut in the discount rate from the present 4% to 3½%.

The discount rate is what Federal Reserve Banks charge on money borrowed from them by commercial banks.

The rate cut was hailed by the nation's consumer organizations—including the rural electric systems—as being in line with policies they have urged for many months.

Almost certain to stimulate business activity across the country, the move will lower the cost of bank loans for businessmen and consumers. Since commercial lending agencies will now pay a lower rate to Federal Reserve Banks which lend them money, lower interest rates throughout the economy are in prospect.

More buying and selling should follow as a natural result.

Summing up the general feeling among those who have fought the long battle against the Administration's high interest and tight money policies was Sen. Paul H. Douglas, who said the discount rate reduction "vindicated" the position of opponents of the Administration's efforts to remove the 4¼% ceiling on long-term government bonds, "for which we took so much abuse."

Senate Considers Bill To Keep Connole on FPC

Hearings were held last month on Sen. Warren Magnuson's bill which would permit Federal Power Commissioner William R. Connole to stay in office until his successor, Thomas A. Donegan, is confirmed by the Senate.

Presuming confirmation is held up un-

til a new President takes office next year, Connole could be reappointed for another full term on the regulatory panel.

Connole, however, has said he would not accept reappointment now, since he believes such a bill should pass or fail on its own merits, and not because it would allow him to keep his seat on the FPC.

Controversy has been boiling since President Eisenhower nominated Donegan—who admittedly knows nothing of utility regulation—to replace Connole, whose term ended June 22, and who has become identified with the consumer interest rather than that of the utilities.

Sen. Magnuson, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, has said his group will launch a full-scale investigation into all regulatory agencies next year.

Upstream Benefits Bill Would Tax Co-op Users To Fatten Utility Cos.

The House Rules Committee has okayed for floor debate the controversial "Upstream Benefits Bill" (H. R. 7201). Powerful utility company pressures for passage are expected to increase as the measure heads for House debate and vote this month.

This legislation would force the federal government to pay a private power company, which has a dam above a federal project, for the so-called "benefits" which might be received by the federal project.

America's rural electric systems, 450 of which buy federal wholesale power, would be among those forced to pay for this power company subsidy if the bill should become law.

The utilities' position is that when two dams are located on the same river, the one upstream, by virtue of its storage facilities, provides benefits to the one downstream.

Rural electrics and other opponents of H. R. 7201 contend that America's water resources belong to all the people, and that to force them to pay a cash tribute to a private firm for storage and regulation of these waters is unreasonable.

During hearings on the measure before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee several weeks ago, Arthur Williams, Jr., a vice-president of South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, indicated that his company expected to receive benefits of more than \$1-million annually if the bill is enacted into law.

Senate Committee Hears Cooperatives On Private Versus Public Power Cost

Charles A. Robinson, Jr., staff engineer for National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, has offered evidence that during fiscal 1958 rural electric systems paid private power companies \$27½-million more than they paid the federal government—for the same amount of electricity.

In a statement filed with the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources, Robinson said:

"These figures convincingly disclose that, on the average, our members are able to purchase from the federal government 60 per cent more wholesale energy per dollar spent than they are from private companies," Robinson said.

"To these direct savings . . .," he noted, "must be added the direct benefits which arise from the competitive effect of federal power, and which are manifest by lower rates in areas adjacent to centers of federal power."

The Joke's on Me!

By Mrs. Maynard McLean
Maxton, Route 1
(Lumbee River EMC)

(Each month The Carolina Farmer pays \$5 to the reader who supplies the best funny story about himself. Send entries to "Joke," Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.)

One day I was taking my load of milk, butter, and eggs to town to deliver to my regular customers. On the way I had to cross the railroad tracks on an incline.

Just as I got on the tracks, my car stalled. I looked to the right and left and saw a train some distance away. It frightened me so that I could not get the motor to start. I yelled for help, jumped out, and actually tried to push the car off the tracks, but it would not move.

Panic-stricken, I looked down the tracks again, fully expecting the train to be almost upon my car by now. And to my surprise, it was almost out of sight, heading in the other direction. Phew! Thankfully, but much embarrassed, I got in the car and went on my way.

PART I

5-String Banjo



On the steps of his father's home, Frank Proffitt and sons sing an old mountain ballad, "The Wagoner Song," which is popularly known as "On Top of Old Smoky." He uses the house for a workshop, where he makes banjos in the painstaking way of his father.

By J. C. BROWN, JR.

*"ONE JOE SWEENEY OF VIRGINIA WAS CREDITED WITH INVENTING IN 1831 A LITTLE FIFTH STRING RUNNING FROM A LITTLE PEG HALFWAY UP THE NECK. IT WAS THIS VERSION THAT BECAME FANTASTICALLY POPULAR AND WAS PICKED UP BY THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE. IT TRAVELLED WEST IN THE COVERED WAGONS, AND ONE COULD BE FOUND HANGING ON THE WALL OF ANY FARMHOUSE OR MINING SHACK . . . TODAY, THE 5-STRING BANJO IS ALMOST FORGOTTEN. INSTRUMENT COMPANIES PRODUCE VERY FEW; A MOCK SHOP IS THE MOST LIKELY PLACE TO FIND A GOOD ONE. STILL, IT IS PLAYED BY BACK-COUNTRY PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY IN THE SOUTH, TO ACCOMPANY BALLADS AND PLAY FOR SQUARE DANCES. AND PRECISELY BECAUSE IT IS SO EXCELLENTLY SUITED FOR SUCH WORK, THE OLD FIVE-STRINGER SEEMS DUE FOR A COMEBACK."

□ All children acquire the belief that anything homemade is inferior to its manufactured counterpart. Light bread smeared with peanut butter and jelly is far superior in a school lunch to the ham bisquit and cold sweet potato. In the mountains before World War II, the magnetism of outside glamor had stronger pull than in most places.

Up until the '40s, many of my schoolmates had never been farther east than Asheville or farther west than Sylva. When you did travel outside the mountains, people would giggle and say, "So you're a hillbilly!" We were proud to be called mountaineers, but we did all we could to strip ourselves of the things associated with "hillbillies."

Nothing marked the hillbilly as much as his traveling habits and his music. People living in what we called, "way back in the mountains," had no roads worth mentioning and they didn't especially need them, for they had no cars or trucks. They walked, whole families would faith-

fully walk 10 to 15 miles to town one Saturday a month, to see a movie or buy shoes and staples, or, just to come to town. The man of the household walked ahead, and a few respectful steps behind came his wife, and then a long line of children. When they reached the roads travelled by cars, they claimed a fair portion for their own, and they wouldn't deviate from their line of march just because the vehicle had a motor and horn.

Sometimes they brought their music to town with them. On Saturday afternoon, it was unusual not to find banjo players or guitarists performing in front of stores, on the courthouse lawn, and in the vacant lot used as a taxi stand. An old woman named, "Aunt Ida," who lived in town, would usually be around to do a buck dance if the tune called for it.

None of these people were beggars, although few of them ever had any cash money. Charitable instincts were accommodated by a blind guitarist with a tin cup who usually stuck around the front

*From *How to Play the 5-string Banjo*, by Peter Seeger; available at \$1.75 from The Village String Shop, 184 Bleecker St., New York 12, N. Y.

"MY INTEREST

in the banjos started very early because I had an ear for music which was sort of gifted to me. My earliest memory was of waking up on a wintry morning and hearing my father picking the Tom Dooly song in a slow mournful way . . . I make no claims of being a Banjo picker, but only as for trying to get tunes as played by the older folks.

of the taverns, which specialized in 10 cent beer and fortified white wine.

Almost always, there would be a Yankee selling a spark-plug attachment alleged to cut down gasoline consumption and increase efficiency. He would have a gila monster to attract the crowd.

Ever so often, down from the mountains would come a delightful character named Foxy "Edderds" (mountain for Edwards), with hides to sell, or a unique performance to give, for a small price.

The most memorable of these never quite came off. He appeared on a street corner at the edge of the business section (after spending the morning drumming up an audience), with two cane-bottomed straight chairs, a fair-sized boulder, and a sledge hammer. He collected 10 cents from the few who had gathered, stretched himself between the chairs—head on one, foot on the other—had the boulder placed on his belly, and invited the strongest man in the crowd to break the boulder with the sledge hammer. There was fear in his eyes, for it was plain he'd never practiced this act. But he pled for someone to strike the blow. I was relieved when nobody would, but the artist was disgusted with his lily-livered audience, and stalked off mumbling angrily.

The musicians made no charge for their performances. They played because they felt like it, or perhaps because they had no money for the Saturday afternoon Western movie. The songs they played were ballads that had been handed down for generations, some brought by their ancestors from Britain.

We paid them little attention, and they paid *no* attention to us. The young towns' people of my generation professed to dislike the music. In our desire to prove our sophistication, we confused the folk ballads with the tasteless, synthetic tunes performed on radio by professional hicks, who added to our discomfort by their portrayal of the mountaineer. In

the summer, there were square dances three nights a week, and we patronized these without embarrassment. They were popular with the tourists, so they had the stamp of sophisticated approval. And they were just too much fun to resist.

A summer Saturday in a mountain town, 20 years ago, had a carnival atmosphere about it, and must have had many of the appearances of an English fair of 200 years ago.

World War II, and still later, Governor Scott's roads' program, reached back into the farthest mountains, and brought the mountaineers out. The folks who once came to town walking, now rode in new cars, and they went to the movies instead of playing their music in taxi-stand lots.

The town mountaineers formed civic music groups and brought in fourth-rate "classical" performers and ignored the rich musical traditions of their hills. I recall such a group threatened to sever its connection with the booking agency when one of America's most talented authentic folk singers, a zither player, was included in the season's offerings. Most of the audience went away grumbling that they'd heard their grandmothers sing the songs she sang, and just as well!

The desire for imported culture reached into the back country, too. Women whose mother's sang of "Barbara Allen" and "George Collins" joined home demonstration choral groups and sang "Finlandia." Not many people, except in the most remote places, remembered the words to the old ballads; and not many people were interested in hearing them.

But a few remembered, and a few dedicated collectors combed the mountains to find them. A folk music performance came to consist of perhaps a banjo player on the steps of his cabin, playing and singing for one or two collectors with recording equipment. These collectors, as often as not, were neither scholars nor musicians. They simply had felt the ex-

The shaving and smell of the fresh wood—the going along to the woods with Dad to get the wood to make a Banjo—the tuning up for the first time the new Banjo—will always be good memories for me. Dad was a tinker, fixing anything that was brought in, watches, clocks, guns, churns, anything he could fix. Along with it he made a Banjo now and then. Always busy but

citement of discovering, on the lips of an old mountain woman, a song known to exist in Scotland 200 years ago, or been moved by the sorrowful story of a boy-gone-wrong on his way to the gallows tree. It was reason enough to collect just to hear recreated the everyday joys and sorrows of life in pioneer America. As others collect old guns, paintings, and other documents of our past, they collect folk song, living documents of our people.

II.

One evening last month, if you were watching television, you might have seen a middle-aged, respectable-looking fellow named Frank Warner come out on the stage with a banjo, and play and sing a folk song called "Blue Mountain Lake," and chant a peanut vender's cry.

Everything about the production was authentic. Warner appeared bathed and shaved, and was dressed as Frank Warner usually dresses, conservatively, as befits a YMCA executive; the banjo he played was made by the late Nathan Hicks of Beech Mountain, N. C.; both songs were sung exactly as he'd collected them; the first from an Adirondack Mountain lumber jack; the second from a Suffolk, Va., peanut vender.

The next day, a syndicated newspaper tv critic wrote enthusiastically of Warner's performance. With unconcealed surprise, he reported that folk music is entertaining, exciting stuff performed in the unaffected manner of simple folk. Besides that, Warner is one heck of a good performer, and convincingly emulates the voices and inflections of the folk singers from whom he collected his songs.

The tv critic's surprise at finding authentic folk music entertaining is understandable. Folk song was never meant to hold an audience of millions, or sell a sponsor's product. The long-forgotten composers intended only to entertain

never hurrying. He lived about as interesting a life as one could ask for. Along with his brother and sister, they always had time to talk far into the night about happenings of long ago. The many hair-raising tales of the Civil War, and of their father's part in it all as he rode with the 13th Penn. (?) Cavalry, U. S. I never got over my love of these kinds of things. When I found out

themselves and their families, or strengthen their spirits against sorrow and hardship. Folk song was meant for kitchens, campfires, the cottonfield, the trail, and the stoops of pioneer cabins.

No matter the intentions of the folk who fashioned their ballads to fit the unassuming "noting" of a banjo or dulcimer, folk song has become much more than a diversion. Alan Lomax, in *Folk Songs, USA*, calls it a "truly democratic art, painting a portrait of the people, unmatched for honesty and validity in any other record Folk song deals with realities—poor boys a long way from home, workers killed on the job, murderers"

The fact that it was performed authentically on television is more surprising than the discovery that an honest performance is more entertaining than a synthetic one. Sponsors like to sell soap, or whatever it is they sell; and tv producers select performers who can guarantee them exposure to a large audience. Nowadays, the formula for success seems to require that the performers have highly-individualistic and, frequently, preposterous styles. When they try folk music, the "folk" are lost in the performer's technique, which is calculated to focus attention on the artist, not the music. A basic ingredient of handling folk music on tv, up until "Folk Sound, USA," has been to present the artist with a three-day beard and a dirty shirt, open to the belt buckle. Folk music is often earthy, but it can't compete with a bare belly-button.

III.

Warner's performance, and a whole hour devoted to a program of authentic folk music, were especially satisfying to a North Carolina mountaineer named Frank Proffitt.

Proffitt is no different in background, education, and standard of living, from his neighbors in "Pick Britches Valley"

that the songs, tales, etc., was of interest to important people, of course this all made more interest for me . . .

So with deep appreciation for thinking that I and anything I am doing will be of interest to others, I will close.

Your friend,
Frank (Proffitt)"

in Watauga County. But Proffitt is set apart by his deep affection for the music, a memory that is better than common, and his skill as a banjo-maker. There is another quality, fragile and almost indefinable, but it appears in his letters and in his person.

My interest in Proffitt, the banjo, and folk music dates from the late winter, when a historian friend of mine wrote that a Frank Proffitt of Reese was making a banjo for use in a movie on Colonial music, being produced by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. Lomax, who was Technical Consultant on the production, had recommended Proffitt upon the advice of Warner. My friend said that Proffitt, in his letters, sounded like a man who would be worth a story.

I was unable to find Reese on the official state highway map, but Rand-McNally located it in the northwestern corner of Watauga County, almost on the Tennessee line. It showed no road in—an omission I later decided was for the preservation of wayward tourists unaccustomed to driving in the mountains.

I wrote to Proffitt, asking permission to visit, and quickly received a warm letter saying he "would be honored to have me."

Proffitt writes in a small, legible hand, a mixture of printing and script, and he signs with his last name enclosed in parenthesis, which I took to be an invitation to be as formal or informal as I liked in my response. I was to come to know the hand and style well in the next few weeks, and like others who correspond with Proffitt, I place a high value on his letters.

His English has the ring of the mountains, which Dr. Cratis Williams of Appalachian State Teachers College at Boone, says is close to the manner of expression that generally prevailed in mid-19th century America.

Proffitt's tone is courteous and digni-

fied, yet warm enough to invite the correspondence to continue. Like most mountaineers, he doesn't intrude, and this restraint extends to the proffering of information, gifts, or friendship. But given a sign, Proffitt supplies what you want precisely, and in good measure.

IV.

May 11 was cold and drizzly, and at breakfast in Boone, the waitress had aptly described the weather as "a dogwood storm." At Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation's Boone office, I got directions to Proffitt's home. Highway 421 to Vilas, turn left at the new bridge, cross the mountain, take a right onto an unpaved road at Bethel Church. The next day I learned from Cratis Williams that this was the pioneer route from Boone to Elizabethtown, Tenn. It's not an easy trip now, although the road is paved, and one wonders at the hardy pioneers who blazed the trail, and why.

Again, Williams supplied the explanation. In the decade preceding the Revolution, there were 600,000 Scotch-Irish in America. They found the good land of the coastal lowlands already taken, and so they migrated to the back country. These were the descendants of the Scots, Welch, and English, who had settled northern Ireland about the time Jamestown was settled. Their roots were in an old-fashioned area of England, which carried a wealth of oral tradition, and when they migrated, they brought their folklore with them.

Driving across the mountain from Vilas to Bethel Church (Reese is evidently just a postal address, for the natives will say you want to go to Bethel Church, not Reese, if you inquire) is an unnerving experience. The easiest curves are hairpin ones. Many are more than 180 degrees, and in driving, you nose around them cautiously.

(Continued to August issue)

By TOM BYRD

HOME MIXED FEED for \$60 PER TON

JAMES WRIGHT JACKSON took a pencil and started figuring. When he finished, he looked up and said, "That mill is saving us at least \$8 per ton."

Jackson was referring to his mix-mill, which he uses to grind and mix his hog feed. He has had the mill for four months. But that's long enough for him to decide it's one of the best investments he ever made.

Jackson lives in northwest Sampson County, Route 1, Dunn. He and his father-in-law, Dallie Baggett, tend about 175 acres, mostly in corn and small grain. They have 35 brood sows, plus about 200 other hogs.

Jackson thought mix-mills were too expensive for operators like himself until Ed Coates came down one day. Coates is an Extension agricultural engineer at State College.

"Ed was helping me locate some grain storage bins," Jackson said. "We got to talking about a mix mill. He said with the feed I was using I could make one pay for itself in eight months."



James Wright Jackson checks hog feed made with his on-farm feed grinder and mixer. Jackson is a member of South River EMC, Dunn.

Jackson will have his money back before eight months are up, because he saved a lot of money putting it in.

In the first place, he bought a second-hand mill; one that had been used for demonstrations. It cost only \$375, as compared with about \$500 for a new one.

Secondly, Jackson built a house for the mill from materials taken from an old house on the place. His only expenses were \$100 for nails and plywood, and \$50 for wiring. He used the plywood to build a bin to catch the feed and hoppers to hold corn and other ingredients going into the feed.

Jackson's mill house is 16 feet tall, 12 feet wide and 16 feet long. "An old tobacco barn would work fine," he said. "All a man would have to do is take the tier poles out and put in a floor."

Corn is augered from storage bins to a hopper over the mill. Oats, protein supplement or other ingredients are augered into other hoppers. The mill grinds the ingredients, mixes them, and drops the prepared feed into a bin below.

Jackson can get any feed combination

he wants by adjusting dials. He makes $4\frac{1}{2}$ to five tons of feed per week.

"That's not near its capacity," he explained. "I figure we can make four tons a day without any trouble."

By next January, Jackson hopes to have 75 to 80 sows. He may put in 1,500 layers. Then, he figures the mill will really pay.

Figuring on an average corn price of \$1.25 per bushel, Jackson says he can make his feed for \$60 per ton.

"There's not much operating expense to it," he added. "I can turn it on when I leave for the field in the morning. When I get home for dinner, I'll have 1,000 pounds of feed ground and mixed, ready to be sacked up."

Jackson plans to cut out some of the labor soon. He plans to build a shed next to his mill house for a feed wagon. When he gets that built, he will auger his feed directly from the bin to the wagon.

A two-horsepower motor runs the mill. It uses about \$1 worth of electricity per month, delivered by South River Electric Membership Corporation of Dunn.

- Teaching at Wolf Creek -

(Continued from page 5)

so sick while on the train I would just about as soon have died, at the time.

At Murphy, I stopped and asked about getting to teach school and was told that there was a vacancy at Wolf Creek, just six miles from Ducktown. My friend got a job in the mines at Ducktown and went to work, and I went over to Wolf Creek to see about that school.

As It Happened there was a funeral held at the church that day and I was there. That was before the days of embalming and the body had been out too long waiting for kindred to come in.

He had been hauled in a wagon and the driver was in a hurry to unload, but no one seemed to want to get up in the wagon to lift the other end of the casket.

I wanted to be obliging and did not dread anything, so I climbed up in the wagon and lifted one end. The committeemen were all there, and they were impressed; I got the school. They warned me that no teacher had finished a school there for 10 years. I told them I needed the money and would stay with them. I did.

The county did not have any money to pay teachers. My board was \$6 per month. I used one voucher to pay board. Another man had a cow to sell for \$30. My sister and brother-in-law who lived in Ducktown wanted to buy a cow. I told the man I would give him a \$30 voucher for his cow and he could pay his taxes with it.

When school was out, I had two vouchers left and the county still did not have any money. The bank gave me \$27.50 each for them. I felt that I had earned my money. I had from 10 to 60 pupils from first to seventh grade in a little house about 20 feet wide and 30 feet long. That was a typical country school.

We Have Made Great strides in the public schools and we have a long way to go yet. There are still some vital subjects that have not been taught and there are more children entering school each year. We must see they have a chance to get an education and be able to compete in life. Some children learn fast, some learn slow. Each should have a chance to do his best.



Your appliance dollars will be worth \$7-billion in '60

A GROUP of Indiana farmers attending the rural electric meeting in St. Louis last winter were sitting in the lobby of the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel discussing Eisenhower's efforts to raise REA's 2 per cent interest rate.

A hefty old gentleman, whose accent bore traces of a German heritage, snorted, "Bah! Don't talk interest rate to me. I have borrower who want to make million dollars for me, I lend him money—no interest!" He added that he was president of his local bank.

Not long ago, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association made a survey which gives a glimpse of just how much money rural electrification does earn for America. The organization surveyed the 957 systems it represents, and learned that rural electric members planned to buy more than a *billion dollars* worth of appliances in 1960!

The survey was based on the stated intentions of consumer-owners; in North Carolina, similar surveys have shown that members *understate* their intentions when polled on what they plan to buy.

The NRECA survey, conducted by economist Dr. Paul Nelson, was restricted to purchases of the 20 most popular appliances. If it included *all* appliances, total figure would soar far above the billion dollar mark!

558,600 Electric Ranges

The survey showed that members of rural electrics said they would buy 558,600 electric ranges during 1960. That's a lot of ranges, but it's topped by 579,000 electric dryers and an equal number of electric water heaters.

The appliance most likely to be bought by members is the electric freezer. Co-op families will buy 760,200 of them.

Rural electric members will also buy 302,400 electric refrigerators, 478,800 electric washers, 256,200 dishwashers, 445,200 television sets, 336,000 mixers, 499,800 electric blankets, and 327,000 coffee makers.

High-Powered Consumer Dollars

It's a good deal for all concerned, and especially for American business and labor. Every one of these dollars will be multiplied, in effect, seven times as it passes through the economy. In one year, because of the availability of power from REA-financed cooperatives, America will be *seven billion dollars* richer.

That's three billion dollars more than America has loaned to the cooperatives in the 25-year history of rural electrification.

Water Boy

Always There—for \$1 a Month

By C. L. OVERMAN

Vollie Dalton's water system is the hardest working piece of equipment on his farm on Rutherfordton, Route 5. This one-half horsepower workhorse carries water to Dalton's family of four, two beef animals, a tenant family, and 2,000 hens. It pumps close to 400 gallons of water a day to meet the needs of the farm and its two families.

The 2,000 layers alone require approximately 100 gallons a day. "I wouldn't carry water to that many chickens for \$100 a month," Dalton said. Electricity from Dalton's electric cooperative, Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation, handles the whole job for less than \$1 a month.

Dalton lives within earshot of his old homeplace. He well remembers living without the comforts of electricity, the time when he read by the light of a kerosene lamp and carried water by hand for his mother and later his own family. In the late 1930's, he bought the farm that adjoins his homeplace. He and his bride moved into their home without electricity.

In 1950, Rutherford Electric strung wires to the Daltons' home. Things began to change. The first two appliances that went into their home were a refrigerator and the water system. When the power came, the Daltons' children were small. Sandra was six and Donald nearly one—Sandra was just old enough to remember life without electricity and Donald would never know what it was like without it. And, running water. Mrs. Dalton at last had plenty of water for her family without pulling it from a well.

Electricity made it possible for Dalton to produce commercial eggs. He is able to produce, grade and market his eggs with the help of his tenant thanks to the help he gets from his electric equipment. Baby chicks are brooded with electricity, lights stimulate production, water warmers prevent drinking water from freezing in the hen houses, and eggs are washed and graded with electric equipment.

A meticulous egg producer, Dalton is a good time-keeper. He bought an egg washer because it would save time. "It would take at least an hour a day to wash the eggs by hand," Dalton said. The washer, made possible by running water, allows Dalton to spend an extra hour a day tending the flock or, occasionally, just fishing.

Four years ago, the Daltons decided to remodel their home. They not only gave it a face-lifting inside and out but added a bathroom.

"Running water means more than anything else to me," Mrs. Dalton said. "We would be in a pickle around here if even one of our appliances were gone, but I know we'd miss water most." Electricity has made a freezer, range, water heater, television set, and several portable appliances, in addition to the refrigerator and water system, possible for the Daltons.

The Daltons' power bill averages \$25 a month.



Donald Dalton, Rutherfordton, Route 5, and museum piece.



Electric water system was installed primarily to make it feasible for Vollie Dalton (below) to get into commercial egg business, which provided the means for the all-electric kitchen enjoyed by Sandra and Mrs. Dalton.



It's Here! The Freezer You Never Defrost!



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Now you can enjoy freezer living *without* freezer defrosting! Kelvinator "No-Frost" eliminates all frost build-up . . . from packages, shelves, walls! You get the Plus of safer, more uniform temperatures, too . . . assuring complete frozen food protection during the maximum safe-storage period. And Kelvinator gives you every storage convenience, and, in addition, triple warranty protection. See your Kelvinator dealer soon!

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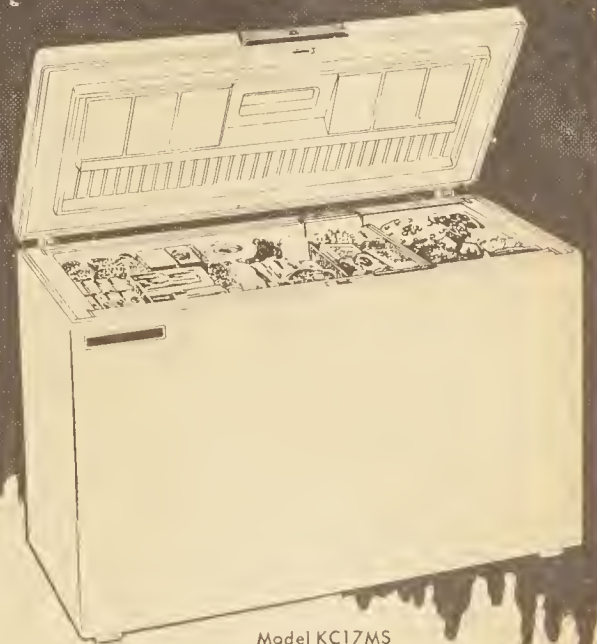
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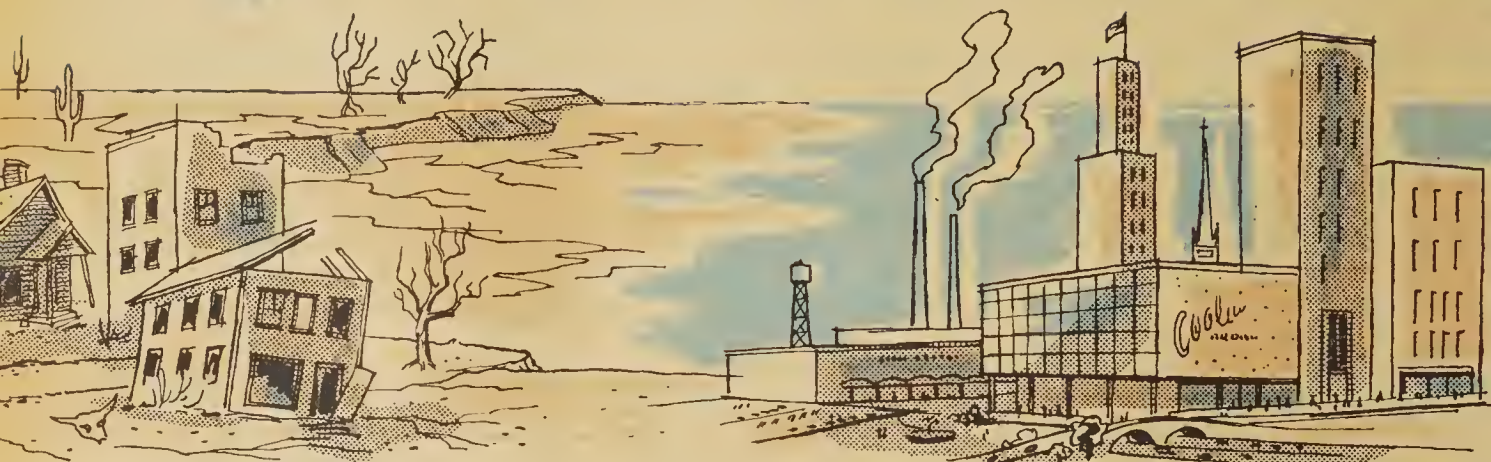
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Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers, Dryers, Home Freezers, Disposers, Room Air Conditioners, Dishwashers, Water Heaters, Dehumidifiers

water =

in 1980, our a



By THEODORE M. SCHAD, Staff Director

Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources

WITH THE single exception of the air we breathe, nothing is as important to our existence as water.

Clean, pure water—the universal vehicle of life—is in ceaseless demand on this earth of ours.

Today water supply is in danger. By 1980, the population of the United States will have reached 250 million, and our water needs will have more than doubled.

With all our scientific ingenuity, we haven't yet figured out how to get more fresh water than nature provides. Perhaps some day we can; we may *have* to.

For the present time, however, we must plan water development, and in some areas, water use, on the basis of how much of this vital resource is actually available. We cannot count on a scientific miracle to help us out.

The United States Senate, recognizing the problems we face in this area, established a Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources to study our water needs and sources on a comprehensive basis.

A breakthrough in new techniques, which I believe ultimately must come, can be achieved only after a long and arduous search into the innermost secrets of the water molecule and the atmosphere.

I hope that success will come soon, because the United States is rapidly approaching the time when we will need and use all the water we can possibly get from every conceivable source: from the

conservation of streamflow, from the greater use of underground sources, from the salvage of previously used waters of every sort, and from the most rigorous elimination of waste in water storage, transportation, and use.

Our headlong rush toward such a time is indicated by the computation being made for the Select Water Committee of projected water demands between now and years 1980 and 2000, as compared with potential in sight.

These figures indicate that by 1980, at least five of 22 water resources regions into which the country has been divided for the purpose of the Committee's studies, will have generated demands for water that will exceed the sum total of the available supply, even with widescale re-use of water.

Import Water

This would necessitate either the importation of water from other river basins or the making of decisions as to which uses of water would have to be foregone in deference to other, more desirable uses.

These regions are in the western part of the country, and the Committee is not in a position to release specific figures on them until the studies are completed and checked. They may carry rather serious implications.

The 17 other more adequately watered regions face the need to build systems of dams and reservoirs such as only the

more arid regions of the West have experienced heretofore.

This nationwide study of water needs *vs.* supplies, the first of its kind ever made, tells us that we are approaching a strange, new day in our land, when we must create a planned sufficiency of water, rather than passively enjoy a natural abundance of the resource, as in the past.

The results of this study will provide the primary basis for the report which the Select Water Committee will make to the Senate next January. This committee has been directed to find out how much water development will be needed between now and 1980; when and where it will be needed; and what the pattern of development should be.

Also, it was told to ascertain what the economic limits on water development are, and how much expenditure of public and private funds can be economically justified for water programs.

While I cannot anticipate the Committee's action, it is not likely to recommend specific projects. Rather, it will probably indicate the nature and extent of development it believes required for each river basin, and will recommend legislative policy that will assist in meeting these needs.

Most of the background reports are now completed, or nearly so, and their contents are revealing. In addition to showing the tremendous quantities of

will begin to exceed the supply



water we will need to meet national growth, the studies indicate that preservation of quality of water will be of equal importance and difficulty.

Quality Problem

In fact, we appear to be much better prepared to provide the quantity of water needed than to preserve its quality.

The Committee's studies indicate that flows needed for dilution of sewage and industrial wastes under present treatment techniques will be extremely high. Such a large quantity of storage will be required for dilution that new techniques for handling waste must be developed.

As for example, by 1980 the Ohio Basin will require about twice the six-million feet of reservoir storage now available, in order to provide sufficient dilution for a reasonably clean river. This would still mean odorous and bad tasting water at certain times and places, and survival of only certain species of rough fish.

Recreation

We could live with such water, particularly since so many of us either have forgotten the taste of good water—or never knew it. But the need for increasing use of our rivers for recreational purposes indicates that the American public may demand something better.

Altogether, the studies show combined national water needs by 1980 of 600 billion gallons daily. This is all some engineers say that can be made available with present development techniques. It is about half of the total average run-off of all streams in the United States.

So one wonders: "Where in the world is the water coming from?"

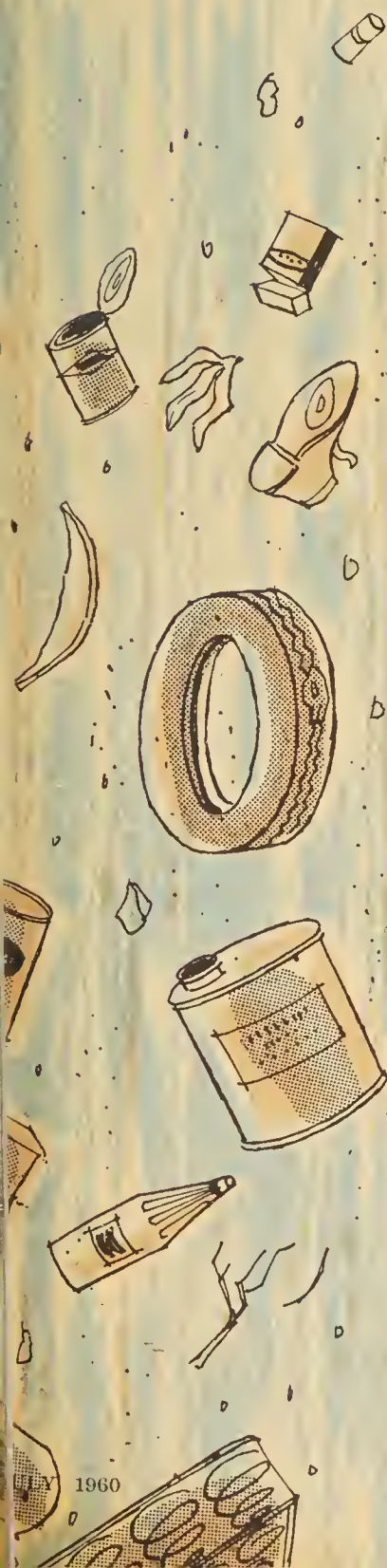
The answer is that we are going to have to use our available water over and over again, cleaning it up each time we use it just like we send our dirty shirts to the laundry. Much of our total use—possibly half of it—will be as cooling water for electric power plants. This use leaves no contamination, but it does complicate the pollution problem by causing stream temperature to rise.

Rationing

If our water development is planned wisely, based on a pattern that will ultimately lead to full conservation and use of the waters of each basin, and if our planning is supplemented with proper management of water resources, we should have a sufficient amount in most places, although not enough for all the things people will want to use water for in certain areas.

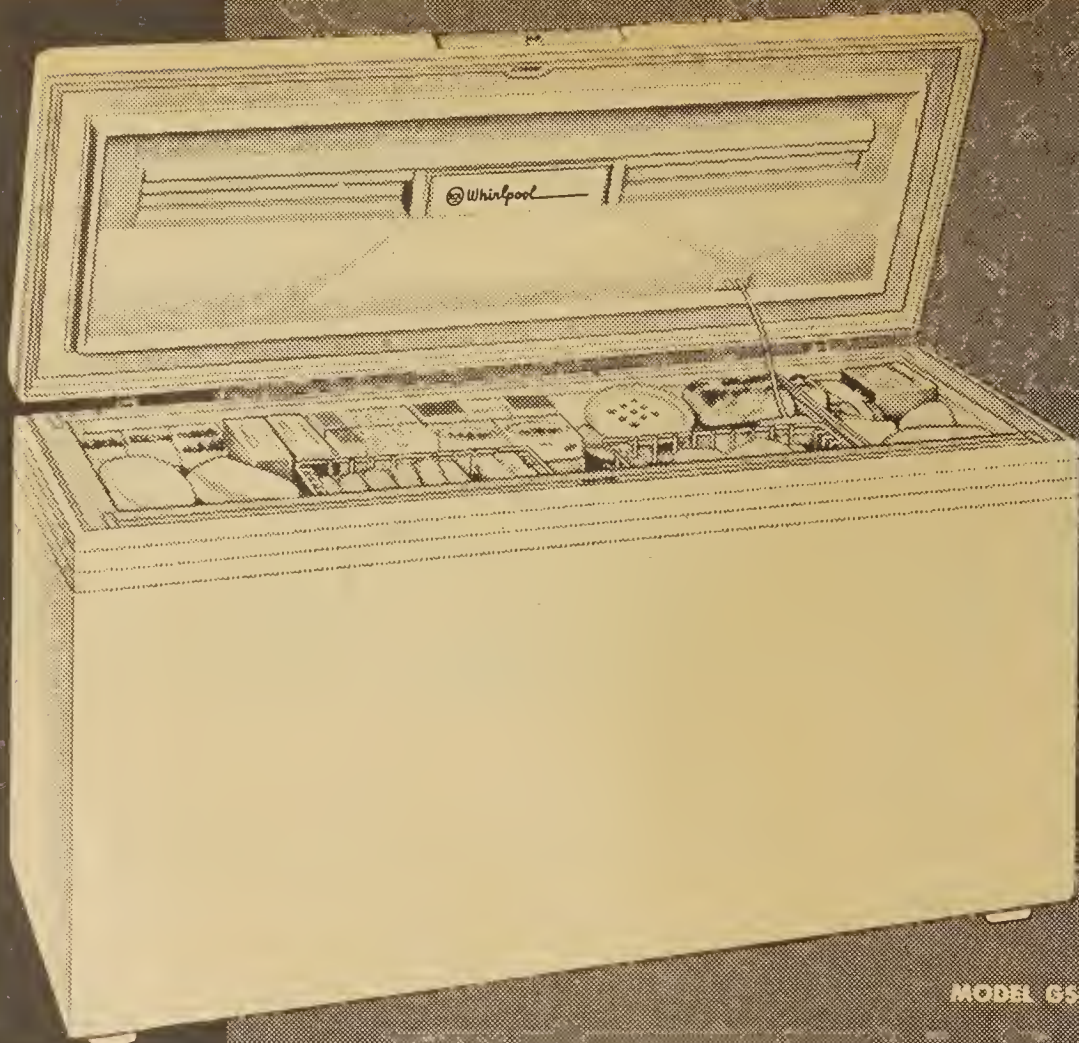
Even if new methods are developed, and with treatment of sewage and waste to the point where only clean water is returned to the streams, we shall still ultimately need full conservation and regulation of the waters of most, if not all, of our important river systems.

The time will soon come when saying that a man spends his money like water will no longer be a way of describing him as improvident. For we are now entering a new period when we will have to spend our water like we should spend our money—to get the most possible for the most sparing use of this vital, limited resource.

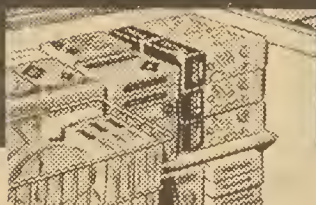


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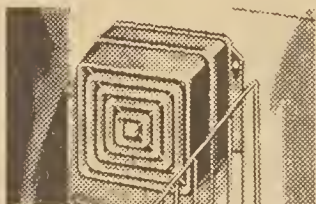
pounds
of food
held at
the peak
of flavor



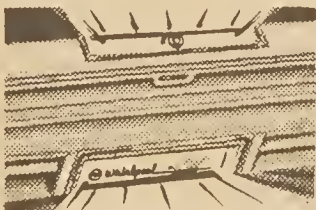
MODEL GS-21H



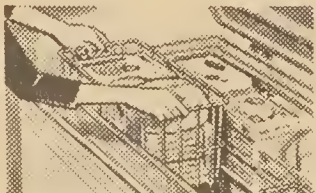
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New RCA WHIRLPOOL Upright Freezer Never Needs Defrosting... BECAUSE FROST NEVER FORMS!

Holds 661 pounds of frozen food, yet it's only 32 inches wide! Million-Magnet* door locks in cold, guards flavor. And there's no defrosting ever — because frost can't build up. Built-in styling makes it fit flat against the wall and cabinets. See it . . . and the complete line of RCA WHIRLPOOL freezers at your dealers.

*Tmk

MODEL GI-19V



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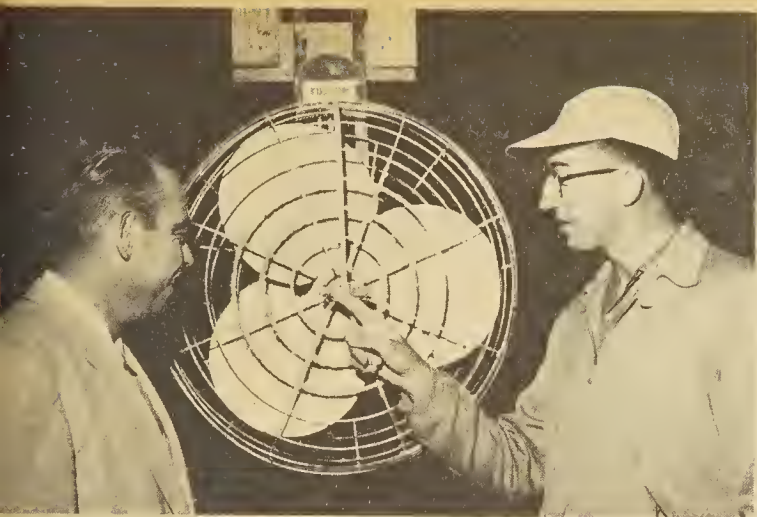
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B. G. Davis (left) explains the function of the spray nozzles on his poultry house fans to Wilton Rowe, Tri-County EMC

Fan the Layers *it doesn't cost much and they'll repay you by staying alive*

B. G. Davis of Fremont, Route 1, has seen what hot, humid weather does to hens. Egg production drops and hens die from heat prostration. To lick the problem in his laying house, he installed 24-inch electric fans prior to last summer.

"I like them fine," he said, "but it really doesn't matter whether I like them as long as the hens do." He reported

that the hens congregate in front of the fans.

Davis, a member of Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation, uses four fans to circulate air in his laying house. "They don't cool the house to amount to anything," he said. "They just keep the air moving, making it feel cooler."

Each fan, powered by a 1/4-h.p. electric motor, circulates air over 1,000 square feet of floor space. The fans are equipped with brackets which hook over hangers mounted on overhead joists, two for each side of the house. The hangers are spaced approximately 30 feet from the ends of the house and 30 feet apart and 10 feet from the sides of the house. All fans blow in the same direction.

When the temperature reached abnormally high levels last summer, Davis placed tubs of ice in front of the fans for additional cooling.

"The old hens liked it so well that they climbed right up on the ice," Davis chuckled.

For hot, dry days, the fans are equipped with small nozzles. These nozzles spray a fine mist of water into the air making breathing easier for the hens. Neither the fans nor the nozzles are used on cool, damp days.

The biggest advantage the fan system gave Davis last summer was in reducing deaths from heat prostration. Normally, the death rate is higher for layers than for young non-laying chickens when both are subject to the same hot weather. Davis experienced a lower death rate among his layers. His young non-layers had no fans.

"As for cost," Davis said, "I could tell little, if any, difference in my power bill."

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RALEIGH
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TABOR CITY
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WHITEVILLE
B. S. Thompson Co.

ZEBULON
Hale's Farm Supply

The Salad Season

*The Carolina
Homemaker*
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

Tomatoes and peppers are ripe in backyard gardens and selling in the stores at rock bottom prices. Cucumbers are crisp and green, and garden lettuce leafy fresh. What does it all add up to? Perfection in the salad bowl, of course.

Try some of these salads and dressings, which have been tested and received top ratings in taste and flavor. And for those of you with weight problems, these recipes have been approved by nutritionists working with low cholesterol diets.

Tossed Salad

- 1 teaspoon salt
- 4 tablespoons corn oil
- 1½ tablespoons vinegar
- ¼ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- ¼ teaspoon prepared mustard
- ½ clove garlic
- Few grains pepper
- 1 quart assorted salad greens

Combine all ingredients except greens in wooden bowl. Beat with fork until thoroughly mixed. Add crisp and well-drained salad greens, broken into bite-size pieces. Toss lightly until all greens glisten. Serve at once. Makes 4 servings.

Carrot And Raisin Salad

- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons vinegar
- 2 tablespoons corn oil
- 4 medium size carrots, grated
- ½ cup raisins

Combine sugar, salt, vinegar and corn oil in bowl. Beat with fork until well mixed. Add carrots and raisins. Toss lightly to mix thoroughly. Makes 4 servings.

● *the garden is full
of salad "makings" to pep
up midsummer meals and
salad tossing time*

Green Bean Salad

- 2 cups (1 lb. 13 oz. can) green beans, drained
- 3 tablespoons vinegar
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 1 tablespoon chopped scallion
- 1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
- 1 tablespoon chopped pimiento
- 1 tablespoon corn oil

Combine ½ cup liquid drained from beans with vinegar, sugar, salt and pepper. Pour over mixed vegetables and marinate at least 3 hours. Drain. Add corn oil and toss until vegetables glisten. Makes 4 servings.

Old Fashioned Cole Slaw

- 4 cups shredded cabbage
- ¼ cup chopped green pepper or pimiento
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons minced onion
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- ½ cup mayonnaise

Place ingredients in large bowl in order given. Mix well. Cover and chill thoroughly. Makes 6 servings.

Tomato French Dressing

- 1 10½ ounce can condensed tomato soup
- ½ cup corn oil
- ⅓ cup vinegar
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon dry mustard
- 1 teaspoon paprika
- 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 clove garlic, optional

Measure all ingredients into a jar. Cover; shake well. Chill several hours. Remove garlic. Shake before serving. Makes 2½ cups.

The freezer can be the homemaker's best friend, particularly if she uses it for . . .

Frozen Casseroles

Casserole dishes have become more and more popular in both the rural and urban homes, but the homemaker, in her role of family cook, may not always feel up to the chore. Special dishes *do* require a bit more time and effort than do chops or roasts.

But here's where your freezer or refrigerator freezing compartment can come to the rescue. The next time a casserole is on the menu, make enough for several meals, package these planned left-overs in your favorite freezing containers, and file them away for future eating. Casserole dishes keep tasty and fresh up to two months when properly prepared, packaged, and stored at zero temperature.

Practically all the combination main dishes in your recipe file will freeze successfully. The exceptions are those which

include whites of cooked eggs and crisp salad vegetables. In general, prepare the food as you would for immediate serving with a few modifications. Undercook the vegetables slightly. They finish cooking during the reheating. Also, it is not advisable to add potatoes until the casserole is ready to be reheated. Potatoes become mushy and grainy when frozen in liquid. Keep in mind that freezing intensifies the flavor of herbs and seasonings, so be a little light-handed in this department.

Cool foods for the freezer as quickly as possible. Placing the cooking pot in a bowl of ice cubes for a minute or two will do the trick. Pour the contents into approved freezer containers.

Try this tested casserole in your freezer:

Shepherd Pie From Freezer

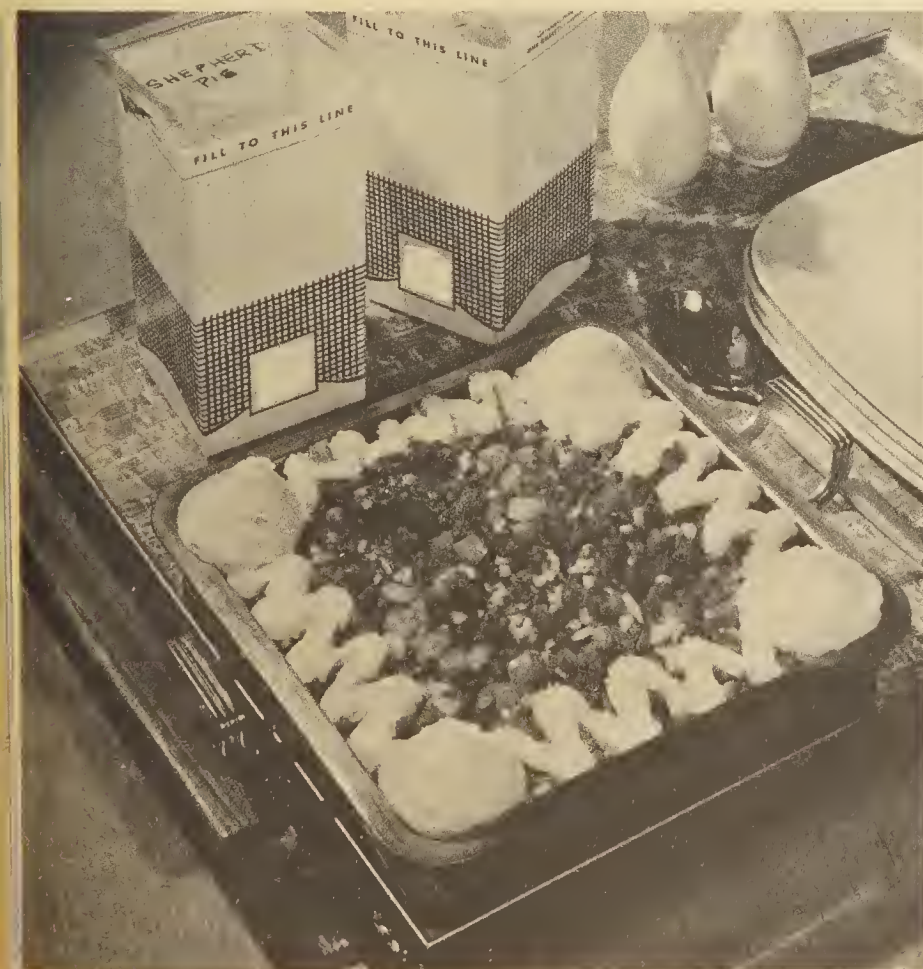
Yield—3 quarts

*1 cup chopped onion
1 cup chopped green pepper
2 pounds ground beef
½ cup shortening
4 cans (10 ¾-ounce) condensed vegetable soup
Dash of salt*

Cook onion, green pepper, and beef in shortening; stir in soup and salt. Quick cool and spoon into 3-quart-size containers. Freeze immediately. To serve, allow to thaw enough to arrange desired quantity in casserole dish. Make a border of mashed potatoes with pastry tube. Bake in 425 degree oven for 30 minutes.

For additional, free casserole recipes for the freezer, write Carolina Homemaker, Freezer Department, Box 1699, Raleigh.

SHEPHERD PIE is a filling and delectable cold weather treat to make now, freeze, and have ready for those first Fall days.



buying a freezer?

IF you've made this decision, there are probably many questions that are baffling you: How big should it be? Should I buy a chest or upright? Where will I put it?

To determine the size of a freezer a fast rule is to allow five cu. ft. of space for each person in the family. Thus a five-person family can easily use a 25 cu. ft. freezer.

There is no one "best place" for a freezer. But, most chest type freezers are placed in a basement, utility room, laundry, tool shed, garage, mud room; while most uprights are placed in a kitchen near the refrigerator. Many firms manufacture matching refrigerators and upright freezers so that homemakers can place them together in the kitchen.

Deciding whether to purchase a chest or upright depends upon your needs, where you want to put the freezer, your kitchen space (a large chest in a small ranch house kitchen is always in the way) and your use of it.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to:
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Post Office Box 42
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9499—Simple lines slimmed down to purest flattery. Bias-cut bodice gives lovely fit. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-18. Size 16 takes $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

9454—Step-in casual with smart yoke, action pleat in back. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$ takes $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

9494—Out for the day and evening? This dress and jacket outfit solves what to wear. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-18. Size 16 dress takes $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 39-inch fabric; jacket $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

4601—Ideal costume for sun or travel. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$ dress takes 3 yards 35-inch fabric; jacket $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards.

4993—Summer blouses to top skirts, shorts, slacks. Sew all three styles in cool cottons. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$, each style, takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards, 35-inch fabric.

9141—Summer suitdress—smart top has wide cape collar; skirt is slim and trim. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 outfit takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch fabric.



NEEDLE NOVELTIES



577. Luxurious doilies for buffet serving or to use as a luncheon set. Crochet directions for 16 x 24-inch centerpiece; matching doilies 15 x 18 inches and 5 x 9—all three in No. 30 cotton. 7343. Gay Flower Basket quilt is as American as apple pie. Make it of scraps. Use one pieced block for a smart pillow top. Chart, directions, pattern of patches, yardages for single and double-bed sizes. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: The Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 5¢ each for 1st-class mailing. Send 25¢ for Needlecraft Catalogue.



Carolina Kitchens

Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

MRS. F. A. HARLESS, JR., Albemarle, Route No. 1, sends a family favorite recipe for refrigerator cookies for your summer cooking. Of the recipe, Mrs. Harless writes, "This is my favorite cookie recipe. It's easy to make—and they're so good. A portion of the dough can be frozen for another time. I usually freeze about half the recipe because there are only my husband and I to eat them. (Our 5-month old daughter, Donna Jo, doesn't eat cookies yet!)"

Mrs. Harless tells us that she has many hobbies but that her favorite is sewing, especially for her baby daughter. Her husband's hobby, she says, is eating. "He is from West Jefferson, and tells me that mountain people love to eat."

The Harless family belong to the Union Electric Membership Corporation, which, according to Mrs. Harless, "gives them fine service."

To save Mrs. Harless's recipe, clip along the dotted lines, paste on stiff paste-board and file in your permanent records.

If you'd like to share a special recipe through this column, send it to: Carolina Farmer, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along, too. And include something about yourself and family: the size of your family, the name of your electric cooperative, the clubs you belong to, etc.



CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. F. A. Harless, Jr.
Albemarle, Route 1

REFRIGERATOR COOKIES

1/2 cup light brown sugar	3 cups sifted enriched flour
1/2 cup granulated sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla
2 eggs	1/2 tsp. soda
1 cup soft shortening	1 tsp. salt
1/2 cup chopped pecans (or raisins)	

Mix thoroughly sugar, shortening and eggs. Add vanilla. Sift together flour, soda and salt; stir. Add nuts. Mix with hands forming into a long smooth roll. Wrap in waxed paper and chill over night. Cut in thin slices with sharp knife and place on ungreased baking sheet. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees) until lightly browned (6 or 8 minutes).

NOTE: Dark brown sugar may be used if richer flavor and darker color is desired.



... for it's summertime, you know!

Idealistically speaking, the picnic is one of the most delightful of our summertime customs . . . It's a project that provides one of those few precious times when the family does something as a group . . . The sunshine and fresh air involved in a picnic is appealing to the parent who is concerned with the health of her family . . . And, then, there's the picnic food which is always so good.

Yes, theoretically, nothing beats a picnic for family fun. But, let's face the truth, nothing (absolutely nothing) can be more hectic and tiring for parents than a poorly planned outing. Just a pinch of precautionary planning and a dash of imagination can make a picnic a time of happiness—rather than a time of horror.

An inventory—coming and going—should be taken by one member of the family. Have him list every item you're taking—and then have him use the list to take stock before reloading.

Packing Tips: Place pieces of waxed paper between each hamburger before wrapping. For short trips, heatproof casserole dishes popped out of the oven just before you leave and wrapped in layers of newspaper keep food hot. Freeze meat you are taking and let it thaw out along the way.

Paper products are always good friends at picnic time, and there's a new item on the market you might like to check: a paper ice bucket in which you can transport soda bottles (said to keep them cold), and which can be used as garbage pail after the picnic.

In The Modern Mood



Here's a dinette set, charming in its contemporary simplicity. Crochet the lamp shade, chair covers and placemats with metallic mercerized cotton. Select a shade that blends with your color scheme, and see how easy it is to give a room a totally new look. For free directions, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, with coupon, to: Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

NAME _____

ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION _____

COMMENTS _____

Rural Roundtable

This Month our Teen Panel Answers The Question:

**Should a girl date a boy whose friends
are disliked by her friends?**

SANDRA COVINGTON

Pilot Mountain, Surry-Yadkin EMC

I think that whom you date is entirely your business and I don't think you would expect one of your girl friends not to date a boy just because you don't like him or his friends. Your friends aren't dating him and if you like him and your parents have no objections to him or his friends, then I see no reason why you shouldn't date him.

DWIGHT ROUSE

Seven Springs, Tri-County Electric

Yes, I think you could date a boy whose friends are not liked by your friends if the boy himself is liked. Your own friends would probably give him a chance to be in their group if he is a special friend of yours. If he likes you well enough, his personal friends would not have to be included in everything. I think most teen agers would understand.

RITA HARRIS

Oriental, Pamlico-Beaufort Electric

It would all depend on *why* her friends don't like *his* friends. If it's just because they come from different "sets" and the boy is well thought of, then there wouldn't be any reason why she shouldn't date him. On the other hand, if her friends don't like his friends because his friends have a bad reputation, then she shouldn't date him.

CRAIG BURNETTE

Walnut, French Broad Electric

I see no reason why a girl should not date a boy whose friends are not liked by her friends. If she likes the boy and he is honorable and they have many common interests, maybe her friend will soon become friends of the boy's friends. This may depend a lot on why the friends don't get along. If the reason is community prejudice, she should try to help her friends to overcome it. But if it's for some reason such as

bad conduct, she shouldn't go with him.

THIS MONTH'S QUESTION is asked by Barbara Willis, who attends the Roseboro-Salemburg Junior High School. Barbara's parents are members of the South River Electric Membership Corporation.

She is a member of the school library club and is assistant librarian for her class. She writes that she enjoys basketball and singing.

Barbara says: "I think *the Carolina Farmer* is a great magazine for a person to read no matter how young or old. I especially like the Rural Roundtable feature. I think the panel is very skilled in answering questions. I always enjoy their frank answers.

If you have a question you'd like discussed by the teen panel, send it to the Rural Roundtable, *Carolina Farmer* Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Include the following information: your name, school and grade, name of parents, address, name of electric membership corporation, and your special interests and talents. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we will send you \$5.



Some Irish acres in County Donegal —Bord Failte Photo

For Tarheel Irishmen

A Letter From Home

By Ita Harnett (*an Irish girl*)

Glenquin, Strand
Limerick, Eire

IRELAND is a small country, and a poor country by United States standards. Agriculture is the chief industry. Unlike England, we have no big industries or other resources. The nature of the soil and our geographical situation make the country suitable for mixed farming, such as sheep raising, dairying and cultivation of crops.

Life in the small farms among the hills and hollows of Ireland is very different to that prevailing on the farm-lands of the United States. Although we live in an atmosphere naturally easy-going, everybody has to work hard to get the most out of the land. The families are usually large, and 68 per cent of the farms are under 25 Irish acres in area. Often as many as 14 or 16 children must be maintained and provided for out of such a small farm.

Members of the family who work on the farm are not paid, but the father endeavors to provide a farm for each of his sons. It is the ambition of every boy to have a farm of his own some day.

The boys and girls who are meant for

life on the land leave school at the age of 15 or 16. There are some fine agricultural colleges where they could continue their training; but, apart from the high cost of education, many parents prefer to train their children at home.

When the family is very large, and the farm is too small to provide a living for all, some are forced to look for a job outside the home, or to emigrate to a foreign country. Many go to the United States.

On the American farm, modern machinery and rural electrification have, we might say, literally eliminated the spade-work. Here, too, we realize the value of modern methods. We take full advantage of the latest scientific research, and by the intelligent use of fertilizers and sprays we get a good return from our crops. But the latest equipment in the line of machinery, devised purposely for large-scale output, does not fit in with our plan of small farming.

For instance, a tractor fitted with appliance for ploughing and mowing, and costing in the region of one thousand pounds sterling (\$2,850.00) would be only an extravagant and needless outlay

on a little farm of 25 Irish acres. Tractor machinery, however, is always available on hire to hasten some seasonal work, or to do a big job.

The Irish people, particularly the rural population, are of a lighthearted and cheerful disposition. Our standard of living is very much lower than in a country like the United States. The people take life easy. They stroll, rather than hurry, to their work in the fields. If they meet a neighbor they stop to have a chat.

One might think that in this small island on the verge of the Atlantic, the people have little interest in world affairs. But the men who lean on the fence to chat, as they smoke their pipes or cigarettes, discuss everything from the probable champions of the All-Ireland Hurling Final to the latest announcements of President Eisenhower.

Ireland is a country of late marriages, and low marriage rate. The most usual age for farmers' daughters to marry is from 26 to 34, and for farmers' sons from 28 to 40. Recent analysis has shown that 25 per cent of our farmers remain single, and 50 per cent of our farm laborers never marry. The way of life on the land and the customs prevailing necessitate late marriages. Widespread mechanization, also, despite its many advantages, has its adverse effect. Less hands are now needed on the farm, with the result that there has been a steady decline in our rural population.

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● ANNUAL MEETINGS

ASHEBORO. Randolph Electric Membership Corporation, Friday, July 15, Asheboro High School, 8 p.m. SPEAKER. \$1,000 in FREE PRIZES.

MONROE. Union Electric Membership Corporation, Saturday, August 13, Benton Heights High School Gymnasium, 10 a.m. SPEAKER. Approximately 50 FREE PRIZES.

ROCKINGHAM. Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation, Friday, August 19, Rockingham Ball Park, 7:15 p. m. SPEAKER. \$2,000 in FREE PRIZES.

WAYNESVILLE. Haywood Electric Membership Corporation, Saturday, August 27, East Waynesville Elementary School, 10 a. m. SPEAKER. Approximately 30 FREE PRIZES.

● EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 63-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free—write today! American School, Dept. X758, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Ill.

● FARM CHEMICALS

KILL BITTERWEEDS, wild onions and dog fennel with R-H WEED RHAP. Low cost. Will not injure grasses, grains; not poisonous. For free information write REASOR-HILL CORP., Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

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● MISCELLANEOUS

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● POULTRY

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SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS ATLANTA, GEORGIA

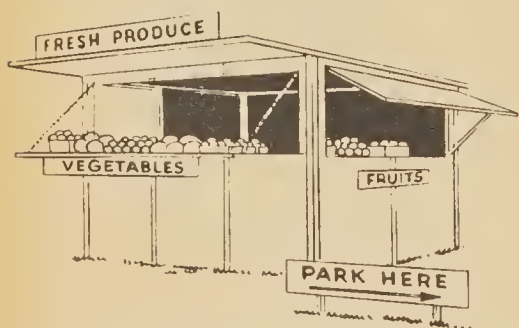
sonite 1/4" tempered presdwood to a framework of 2x4-inch lumber spaced 16 inches apart.

Drop leaf sections on the sides and front make it easy to lock the stand when it's not in use. When lowered, the front section also serves as a display area.

Built as suggested, the stand may remain outdoors the year 'round. It could, however, be given a prime coat of paint and two coats of exterior quality. Bright colors are best, since they'll draw attention on the stand.

To increase efficiency and permit use of the stand at night, install lights inside the stand. Spotlights focused on the display signs also are effective at night.

This well-constructed stand with "eye-appeal" can be built inexpensively of materials available at lumber dealers. It will soon pay for itself, and it will last for many seasons.



Do It Yourself

□ The appearance of a roadside vegetable stand can make the difference between a profitable or average season. A neat looking one having good visibility from the road can be a steady source of income during the harvest season.

A good-looking and serviceable structure can be built easily by nailing ma-



AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the home handyman—and woman, too

By C. L. Overman
Agricultural Engineer

Vacuum Check-points

Vacuum cleaners come in two styles—upright and tank models. Clean bags and bristles are important to either one if you want good cleaning and trouble-free operation.

A clogged vacuum bag reduces the power of the cleaner. Cloth bags should be removed and emptied at least once each week. After emptying, turn the bag inside-out and brush away any loose dirt with a whisk broom. Do not wash the bag—brushing is sufficient.

Paper vacuum bags, such as are found on some tank models, should not be allowed to get more than half full. These bags are disposable and should be replaced by clean ones before they get full.

Clean all brushes during and after each usage. An old comb or brush will easily do this job on upright models. On tank models, simply remove the nozzle, turn the cleaner on, and clean the brushes with the hose end.

Revolving brushes on upright cleaners should be adjusted occasionally. The brush is belt-driven and, with use, will sometimes get loose. Check the manufacturer's instruction book before making any adjustment. If you are not sure you can do it, have a service man check it over for you.

Soldering Tips

Soldering iron tips will pit out and corrode after long usage. To put a tip back in good operating condition, you need a file, rosin flux, solder, and a rag.

Smooth all flat surfaces of the tip with the file. Use long, even strokes and be careful not to dip the file at the end of your strokes. Each working surface should be smooth and flat when you finish.

After filing, heat the iron to soldering temperature. Dip it in the flux and then coat it with solder. Coat all working surfaces evenly and wipe off excess flux and solder with the rag. This process is called "tinning" and is necessary if the iron is to do good soldering work for you. Repeat the process as needed.

Compliment?

A new psychiatrist at a mental asylum was approached by a patient. "Dr. Jones," he said, "we like you much better than the last doctor."

"Well, thank you," beamed the doctor, "but why is that?"

"Oh, I don't know!" replied the patient, "you just seem more like one of us."

* * *

Wise Cracks

... You can tell some fellows aren't afraid of work by the way they fight it.

... These days, togetherness reaches the ultimate on the nation's highways.

... A charge account is what a woman uses to keep her husband from becoming too independent.

... The theory of gardening isn't so tough—it's getting down to earth that hurts.

* * *

Politician

A politician who had changed his views quite radically was congratulated by a colleague. "I'm glad you've seen the light," he said.

"I didn't see the light," came the terse reply. "I felt the heat."

* * *

Efficiency

The guy who said this definitely has the makings of an efficiency expert: "I don't do much because I figure the less I do, the fewer mistakes I'll make."



AL KAUFMAN

I'll bet you're one of those extremely intelligent women who can make up her mind by just trying on two or three pairs."



CALKINS

"You're not even a mouse! I'm AFRAID of mice!"

HALE!

Overheard

Overheard on a Washington street at the edge of the financial district: "Take a vacation? I can't afford a vacation—I have to support a government."

* * *

Instructive

The new minister asked Mrs. Smith what she thought of his sermon. "Very good, very good indeed," she replied. "We didn't know what sin really was until you came here."

Hungry

A cannibal was making his first trip on an ocean liner. Aboard ship, he went to the dining room and the waiter asked him, "Would you care to see the menu, sir?"

"No," he replied, "I would like to see the passenger list."

* * *

Smart

During the course of a trial the question came up: could a person be identified merely by the sound of his step? The lawyer for the defense insisted that he could. "Why, when I turn in at the front walk at night, my wife not only knows that it is I, but sometimes she can tell where I have been."

* * *

Hard To Do

Not long after the Russians launched a rocket to the moon, a baseball pitching coach and a sportswriter were standing on a street corner. The coach was looking up at the big moon hanging in the sky.

"It's a lot bigger than home plate," he observed. "How could they possibly miss it?"

* * *

Delicious

At the New York Museum of Natural History, a small boy gazed in awe at the dinosaur skeleton. It was easy to see that the youngster was deeply impressed. Suddenly he turned to his mother and exclaimed: "Gosh, Mom, what a soup that would make!"



Paris

"Remember—this guy has a very small strike zone."

The Nightmare of Monopoly

□ "We are the only true competition in the utility industry. If this program is killed off, it will be a great tragedy."

This was the warning of Bill Crisp as he described one of the most vulnerable places in the defenses of the rural electric cooperatives—their power supply.

Thirty of North Carolina's 32 electric membership corporations buy most or all of their energy from power companies which seem as dedicated to the destruction of the cooperatives as to the sale of power. Before the building of the federal Kerr Dam, at least one cooperative paid as much as 14 mills to the power company for its wholesale energy. Today, it pays 7½ mills.

But North Carolina cooperative consumers are increasing their power demands faster than any in the nation, and every year that passes sees a decrease in the competitive effect of Kerr Dam power.

This is another way of saying that we will become more dependent upon our enemies, and there is a real danger that we will build our systems as if that dependence were perpetual. If we do, it will be perpetual.

A few months ago, one of "America's Independent Power Companies" sprung

the trap on a group of Illinois cooperatives which were dependent upon it for power.

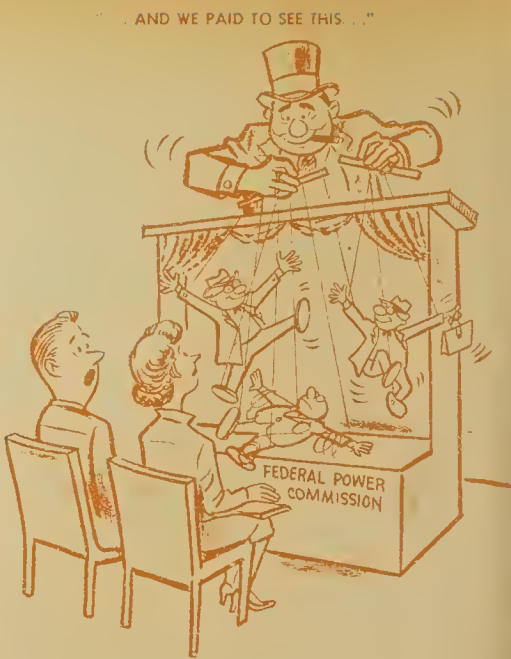
The company offered a take-it-or-leave-it wholesale contract which raised rates 10 per cent and restricted the right of the cooperatives to carry out their area-coverage promise.

Several of the cooperatives refused to sign; and, with the approval of the Illinois regulatory commission, the company penalized the non-signers with a 60 per cent rate increase.

Crisp pointed out that while cost was only one consideration in power supply, an increase of 1 mill (1/10th of a cent) per kwh would cost North Carolina's consumer-owned cooperatives \$1 million a year.

His message was that North Carolina's independently-owned and directed electric cooperatives should set about planning their systems to tie in with each other for the purpose of transmission, should the time come when they would want to build their own generating plant.

Such a generating plant, though considered only a remote possibility in past years, has now become a very realistic part of the cooperatives' future plans.



"GETTIN' SO HE'S THE HIGHEST PRICED HAND ON THE PLACE"



Public Power is More Efficient

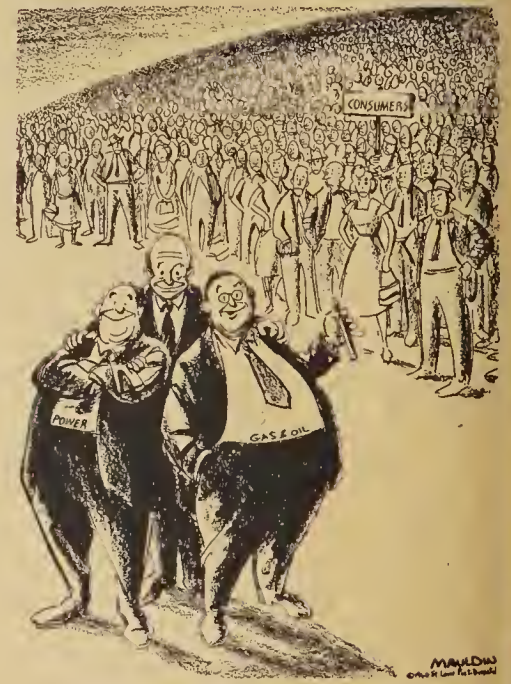
□ Probably the most widely accepted folk tale in America is the one that privately-owned business is always efficient, publicly-owned inefficient. Federal Power Commission figures for 1958 show clearly that it "ain't necessarily so."

FPC figures demonstrate that while public systems had higher power pro-

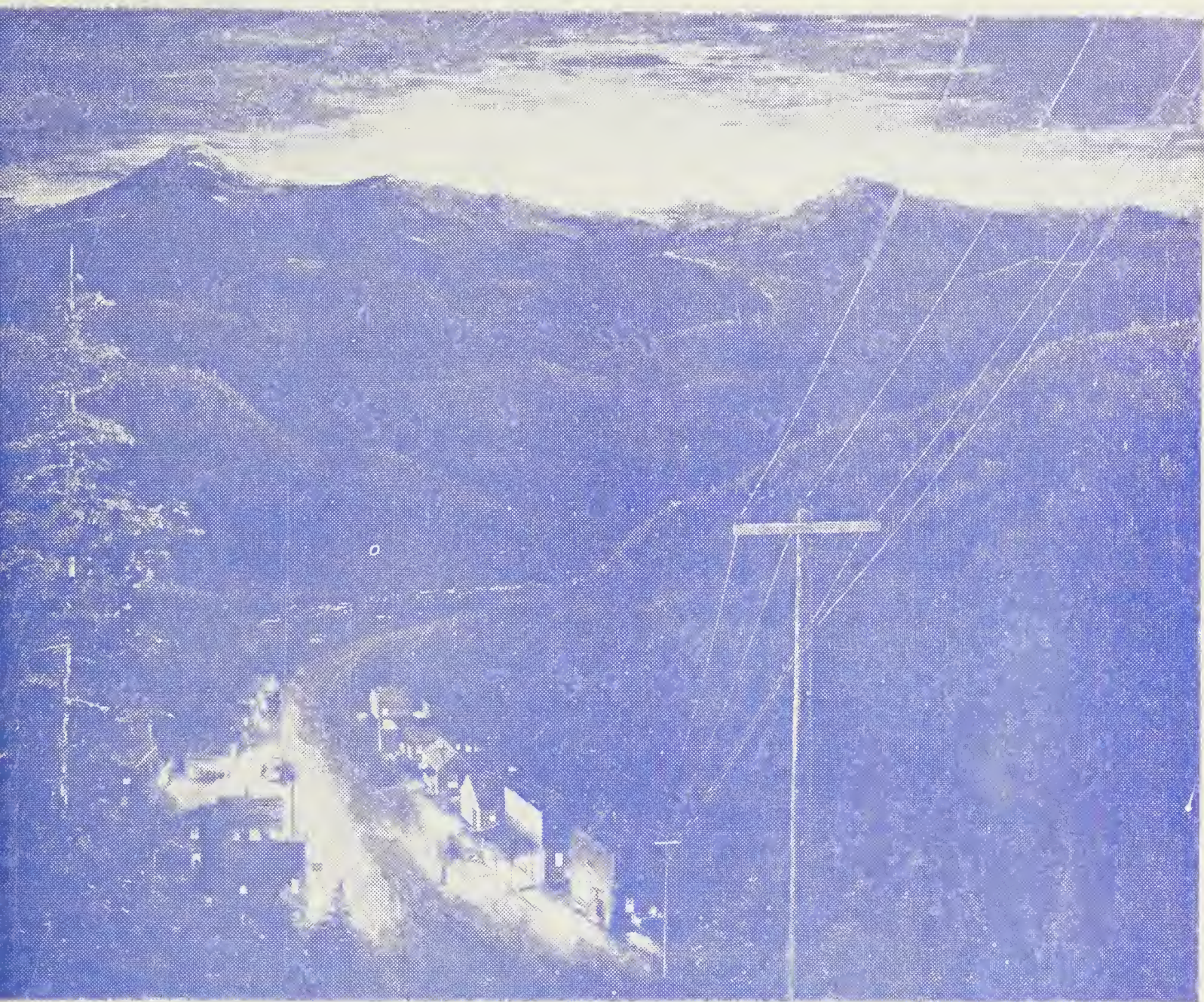
duction costs per kilowatt-hour sold and higher distribution costs per customer, efficient management enabled them to deliver power at lower prices than the investor-owned companies.

Electric Consumer Information Committee News makes the following comparison:

1958	Public Power	Private Power
Average annual residential consumption	4627 kwh	3101 kwh
Average revenue per kwh	1.62¢	2.66¢
Average annual bill	\$75.13	\$82.52
Expense Items		
Accounting & Collections per customer	\$ 4.51	\$ 6.04
Promotion & advertising per \$100 revenue	\$ 0.93	\$ 1.65
Administration & general per \$100 revenue	\$ 6.18	\$ 6.46
Production expenses per kwh sold	4.83 mills	4.38 mills
Transmission expenses per kwh sold	.13 mills	.26 mills
Distribution expenses per customer	\$15.68	\$15.27



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When the lights go on tonight in Lone Dot

Twilight . . . and Lone Dot looms like a ghost town lost in the mountains. Then, as the lights blink on, you realize that rural electric lines have tied this isolated speck on your map to jet-age America. Now you know the conveniences of home are as near as the lighted windows that turn this lonely road into Main Street.

Bringing electricity to Lone Dot, and other out-of-way places, has been a modern-day "miracle." Before 1935, most people in rural America couldn't get electricity, at least at a price they could afford.

Then came the Rural Electrification Administration

—the REA. Now for the first time, rural people could cooperate with their neighbors to bring electricity to rural areas. They organized into groups, borrowed money from the REA, and built their own electric lines.

Today, over 1,000 locally-owned electric systems—mostly cooperatives—serve schools, churches, homes, farms, and businesses all over rural America. Thousands of lighted Lone Dots—plus payments of more than \$1 billion in principal and interest on \$3½ billion REA loans—testify that rural electrification is one of the soundest investments our Nation has ever made.



TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION



GENERAL ELECTRIC
APPLIANCE DEALERS'

Look for your General Electric Dealers' Golden Value Price Tag. It stands for the quality and dependability for which General Electric is famous.

Golden
Value
Price tag
Specials

**FACTORY
TO YOU
SALE**

SAVE NOW ON VOLUME BUYING
Save on freight save on warehouse charges

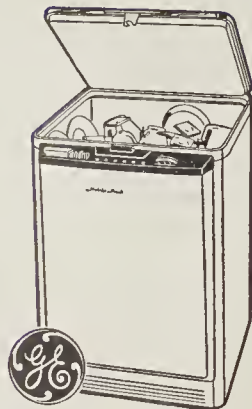
THE GOLDEN VALUE LINE OF THE 60's



REFRIGERATOR-FREEZER

- 2-door convenience
- 12-cubic-foot capacity
- Two appliances in one
- Automatic defrost refrigerator
- Zero-degree freezer

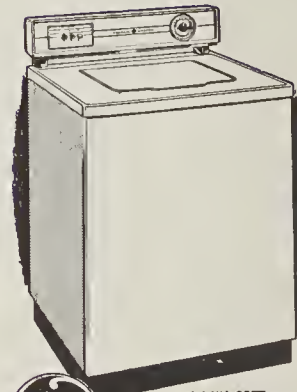
\$298^{60*}
With Trade



**MOBILE MAID
DISHWASHER**

- Flushaway Drain - ends hand rinsing
- Famous "Power-Scrub" Washing Action
- Needs no installation - rolls on wheels

\$168^{60*}

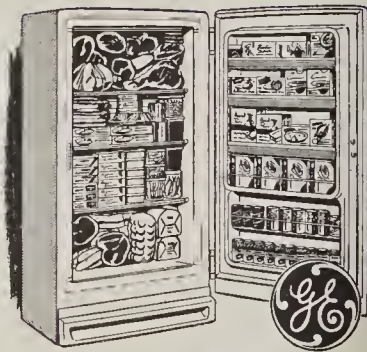


WASHER

No lint fuzz on clothes

- Washes, rinses, damp dries clothes and shuts itself off automatically
- Famous Filter-Flo washing system—cleans and re-cleans water as it washes
- Big 10-pound clothes capacity
- Water saver for small loads

\$199^{60*}
With Trade

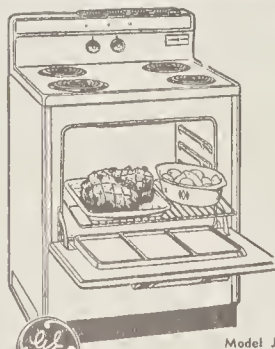


**FOOD
FREEZER**

Food as handy as books on a shelf

- Magnetic safety door
- 3 removable, adjustable door shelves
- 9-position temperature selector

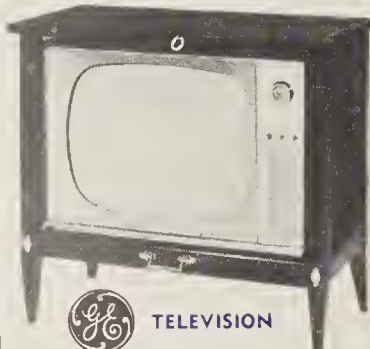
\$199^{60*}



**G-E
Pushbutton Range**

- 23" Master Oven
- Removable oven door
- Push button controls
- High speed Colord units
- "Focused Heat" Broiler

\$139^{60*}
With Trade



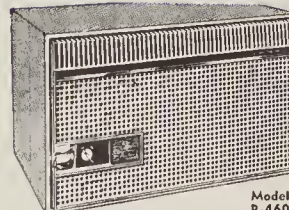
TELEVISION

Model 21T3417 complete with Matching Console Table at no extra cost

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- New Slim Silhouette Styling
- 262 sq. inch picture
- Full fidelity up-front sound
- Width control—tunes in ALL the picture
- Full power transformer chassis

**SPECIAL Thinline
AIR
CONDITIONER**



- Powerful 1 H. P. Model
- Full 8,500 BTU/Hr. cooling capacity
- Distinctive Modern Styling
- Re-usable Air Filter
- Installation Flexibility
- 5-year written protection Plan

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ONLY

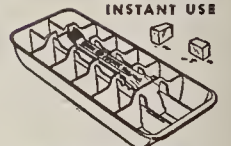
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COLORFUL BEACH BALL**



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ONLY **39¢**
WHILE THEY LAST

**ICE CUBES
THE EASY WAY**

READY FOR
INSTANT USE



**MINI-CUBE
ICE TRAY**

REGULAR \$2.29
SPECIAL ONLY **99¢**
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